85-78-13483

2186

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, AND PROSPECTING REPORT

on the

BIRD 1 to 5 MINERAL CLAIMS

N.T.S. 82F/6
Latitude 49°26' North
Longitude 117°29' West

Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia

for

REX SILVER MINES LTD.

Calgary, Alberta

by

C. H. Aussant, P.Geol.

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
#100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2

OCTOBER 1984

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CERTIFICATE

I, Claude Henry Aussant, of 31 Templebow Way N.E. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. whose offices are located at Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc. Geology (1976).

3. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

5. I personally worked on the Bird 1 - 5 mineral claims on September 16, 1984, and supervised exploration work carried out thereon.

6. I did not receive and do not expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the property described herein, nor in the securities of Rex Silver Mines Ltd. or its affiliates, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 26th day of October, A.D. 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
CLAUDE H. AUSSANT

Claude H. Aussant, B.Sc., P.Geol.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
C. H. AUSSANT
FELLOW

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature
Date October 26/84
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. S. J. Stricker, Vice-President of Exploration for Rex Silver Mines Ltd., Taiga Consultants Ltd. was contracted to carry out a brief reconnaissance mineral exploration program on the Bird 1 - 5 mineral claims located 14 km west-southwest of Nelson, British Columbia.

On September 16, 1984, a crew consisting of two geologists and two prospectors spent the day prospecting, stream silt sampling, and geologically mapping the property.

Location and Access

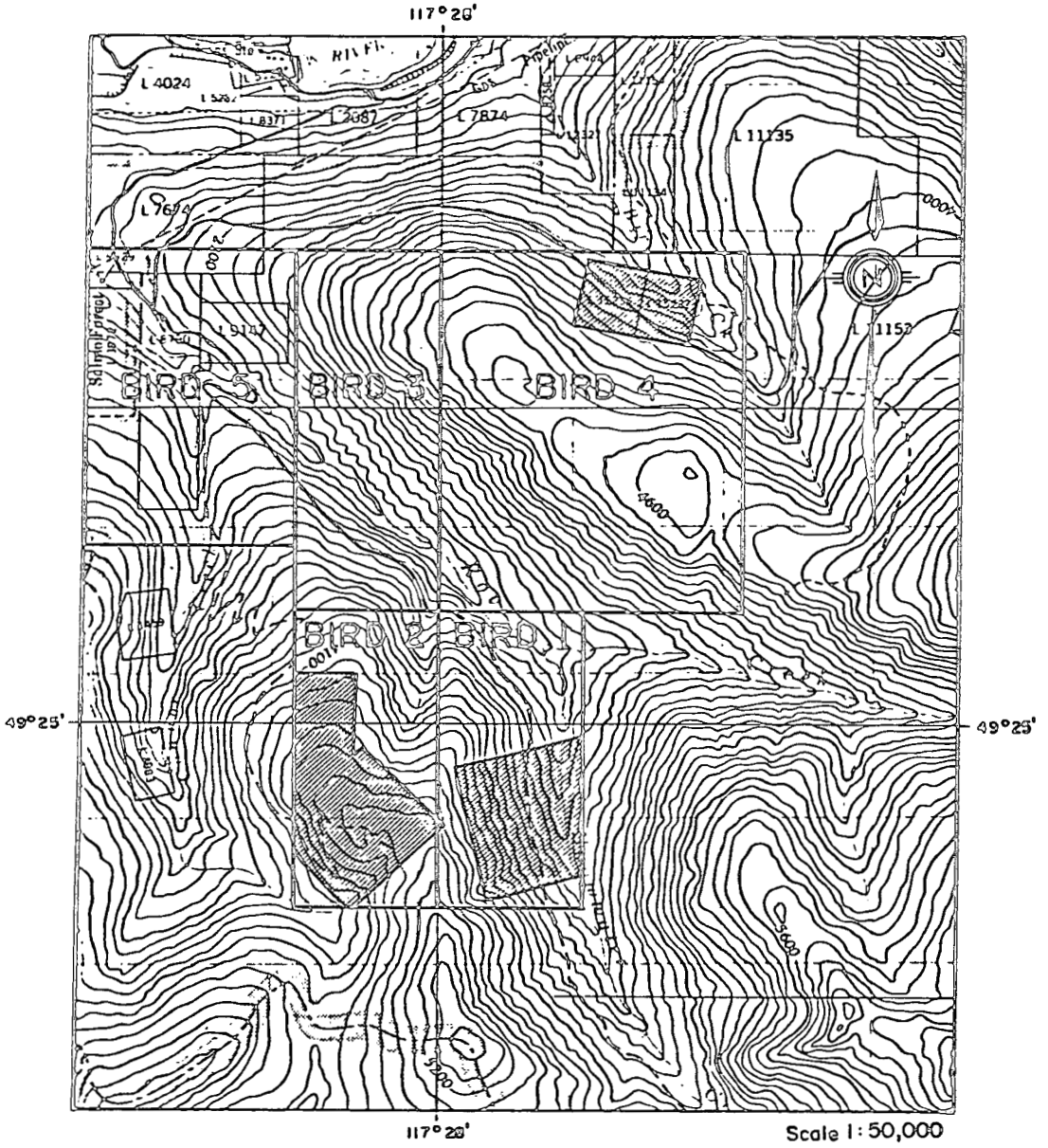
The claim group is situated in southern British Columbia (Figure 1), 14 km west-southwest of Nelson, astride the placer gold producing reaches of Snowwater Creek, at approximately 49°26' North latitude and 117°29' West longitude, in N.T.S. 82F/6, Nelson Mining Division.

Access to the property is via a gravel logging road off B.C. Highway 3A, along the western arm of Kootenay Lake. Four-wheel-drive vehicles are not necessary but would be an asset.

Property and Ownership

The property consists of five mineral claims, the Bird 1 to 5, all staked under the modified grid system, and registered in the name of Rex Silver Mines Ltd. The exact location of the claims is illustrated on Figure 1.

Claim	Size	Units	Record	Date of Record
Bird 1	2 x 4	8	3005	March 25, 1984
Bird 2	2 x 4	8	3006	
Bird 3	2 x 5	10	3007	
Bird 4	5 x 4	20	3008	
Bird 5	4 x 3	12	3009	
		58 units		
		(1450 hectares)		



Areas excluded from Bird Claims due to pre-existing mineral claims in good standing

Figure 1

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

BIRD 1-5 CLAIMS

0 1000 2000

METRES

The Bird 1, 2, and 4 mineral claims encompass pre-existing mineral claims and Crown grants which are currently in good standing. These areas have been excluded from the Bird claims, and are depicted on Figure 1 by hatchured pattern.

Physiography and Glaciation

The claim group is located within the Bonnington Range of the Selkirk Mountains which form an imposing mountain barrier in the area, breached only by the Kootenay River. The range is transected by the valley of Beaver Creek which provides access to the Salmo River valley and the town of Nelson.

The southern part of the range, which is underlain by volcanic rocks, contains wooded rounded mountains, but the northern part, which is underlain predominantly by granite, contains higher more pointed peaks.

The claims themselves are situated near the northwestern portion of the range, astrike Rover and Snowwater Creeks. The claims are underlain by a metamorphic assemblage of schists and gneisses. Granitic rocks of the Nelson Batholith occur directly south of the claim group.

The country is rugged but sub-alpine in character with predominantly V-shaped stream-eroded valleys. The topography has been considerably influenced by Cordilleran glaciation with evidence of the glaciation in the form of transported material and erratics found everywhere. A heterogeneous boulder drift forms 30 m banks at about 850 m ASL elevation on Bird Creek. No continuous terraces border Kootenay River, but extensive alluvial deposits occur in the vicinity of Tagham, and old fans mark the mouths of larger tributary creeks. Parts of Nelson are built on deltas of Cottonwood and Anderson Creeks. A drift veneer mantles the greater part of the area, supporting a thick growth of timber and bush. The movement of the glacial ice sheet has been recorded by many measurements of glacial striae and a few roches moutonée. In all cases, the direction of ice movement was southerly. Valley glaciation appears to have been on a small scale and confined to the headwaters of some of the streams rising at higher elevations.

Much of the claim group is covered with overburden, and overlies the steep slopes of Bird, Rover, and Snowwater Creeks. Exposures are remarkably poor considering the relief and steepness of these slopes. The epxosures are usually small in area, confined to road cuts, tops of ridges, and along the trough-like creeks which drain the property. Elevations within the claim group range from 670 metres ASL along the lower reaches of Rover Creek, steadily rising to 1680 metres ASL in the southernmost portion of the property.

At one time, the area was heavily forested with white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock, and cedar, but forest fires and logging operations have for the most part obliterated any stands of large trees. Consequently, the claims are largely covered by a secondary growth of small timber and bush.

The climate of the area is pleasant with moderate winters and fairly hot summers. Snow has almost entirely disappeared by the first of June, except for small areas on the higher summits, and does not interfere with prospecting until late in October.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the area are those of the Archibald Formation - Ymir Group, a thick succession of nonfossiliferous sediments, the base of which is not exposed. These are overlain with apparent conformity by predominantly volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation. Towards the north, the Archibald Formation displays increasing proportions of argillaceous and calcareous rocks resembling the Slocan Group which lies north of the Nelson Batholith. For this reason, the Archibald Formation - Ymir Group is assumed to be partly of Triassic age, and because it underlies the Elise Formation, the upper part is believed to be early Jurassic. These rocks lie on the western limb of a structurally complex synclinorium which is the principal feature of the Rossland Group in the map-area.

A large body of dioritic rocks, termed pseudodiorite, straddles the Kootenay River west of Tagham bridge. The pseudodiorite appears to be concordant with bedded rocks and nowhere shows crosscutting relationships. This pseudodiorite is cut by late Jurassic Nelson granodiorite and is thus, with little doubt, Jurassic.

A large body of granodiorite of the Nelson Intrusives is centered about Siwash and Grassy Mountains with small peripheral bodies of granodiorite to the north and east. These intrusions show sharp contacts and distinct crosscutting relationships to the folded rocks of the region. Faults have probably been instrumental in controlling the emplacement of this large central batholithic wedge as well as the small peripheral bodies.

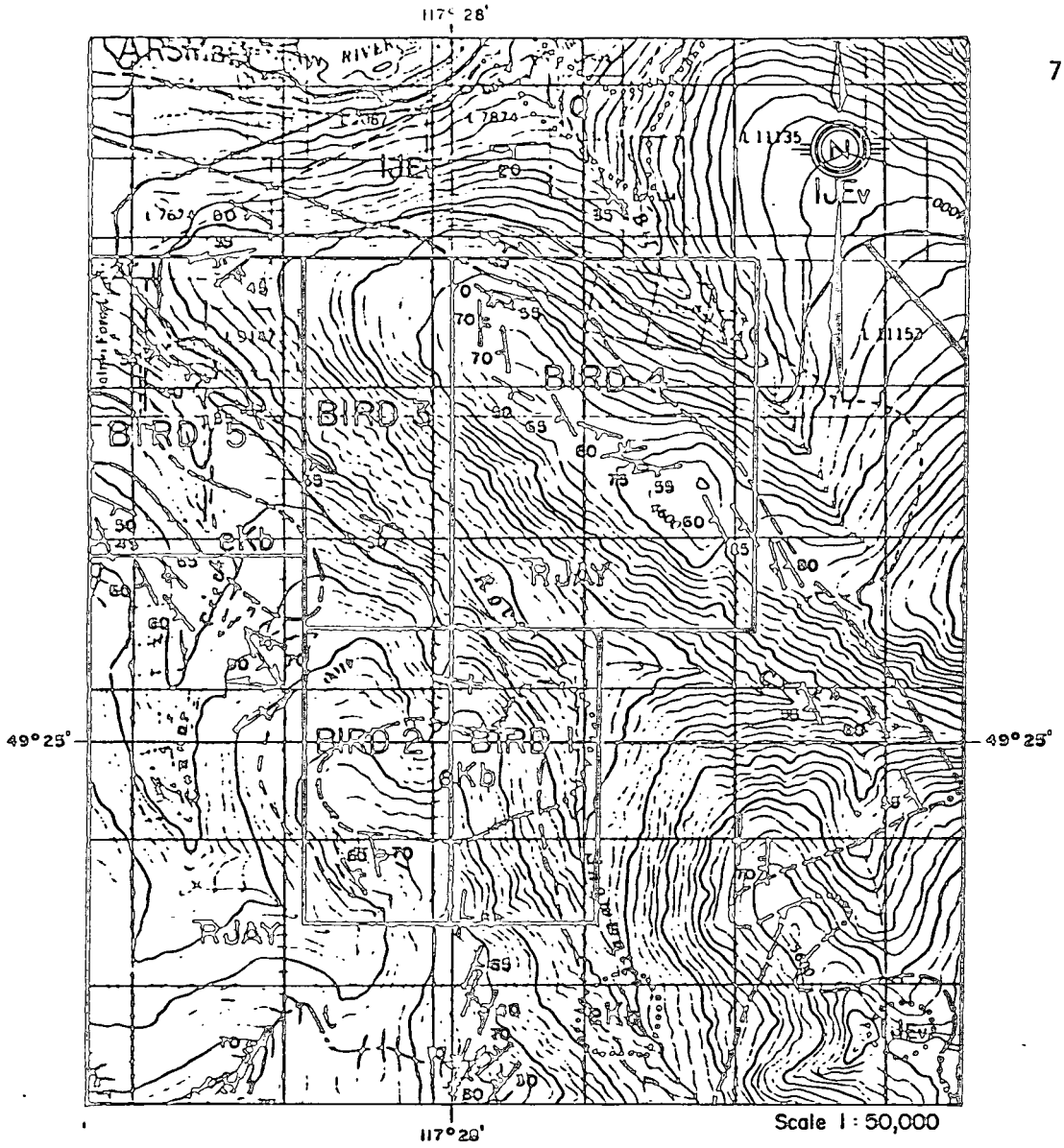
The most common granitic rock type in the area is a massive, coarsely jointed, grey, medium-crystalline granodiorite, but variations range all the way from a true granite to quartz diorite. Radiometric ages of the Nelson Intrusives indicate a late Jurassic age, with possible plutonic activity extending into the early Cretaceous.

Numerous dykes of syenite porphyry, granite porphyry, quartz porphyry, lamprophyre, and aplite of Tertiary age have invaded all of the rocks above described. Some of these cut the vein deposits and some occupy post-mineral faults.

Small bodies of biotite monzonite are scattered throughout the area. These are part of the Coryell Intrusions of middle Eocene age.

Considering the severity of deformation to which the bedded rocks of the area have been subjected, remarkably few faults on a mappable scale have been recognized. Small-scale faults have been observed in many places, and the abundance of mineralized fissure veins testifies to the presence of others. Both pre- and post-ore faults have been described from many of the mines in the area. It can only be concluded that post-intrusive faulting has been limited to small-scale local movements.

Metamorphism increases northward in the map-area. Greenschist facies is noted toward the south. In the north, metasomatic processes apparently have converted volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation into pseudodiorite, and limestone of the Ymir Group into marble. The regional geology is depicted on Figure 2. Table 1 summarizes the geological succession of the area.



Q	Quaternary alluvium and drift
eTc	Coryell intrusions; syenite, qtz. monzonite, minor granite, pulaskite, biotite-augite monz.
eKb	Early Cretaceous intrusions: non-porphyritic granite to granodiorite
IJEv	Elise Fm.; flow breccia, massive andesites and basalts, agglomerate, tuff, breccia, siltstone
RJAY	Archibald Fm. and Ymir Gp.; tuffaceous siltstone, arenaceous arg., arg. qtzite; slate, minor limestone and shale
ARSMnhf	Aphebian (?) to Triassic Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, Monashee Group, undivided, gneiss, hornblende, feldspar

Figure 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

0 1000 2000
METRES

Table I. Table of Formations

ERA	PERIOD OR EPOCH	GROUP OR FORMATION	MAP SYMBOL	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS (metres)
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY			Till, sand, gravel, silt	
	EOCENE Middle	Coryell Intrusions	eTc	Syenite, quartz monzonite; minor granite, *p*-alaskite, and biotite-augite monzonite	
		INTRUSIVE CONTACT			
		Marron Formation	EM	Augite and/or hornblende and/or biotite andesite; trachyandesite	900±
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN, BUT MAY BE FEEDER TO MARRON ANDESITE FLOWS			
		Map-unit Ti	Ti	*Hornblende-feldspar and hornblende porphyrys*	
		CONFORMABLE(?) CONTACT WITH MARRON FORMATION			
		Kettle River Formation	EKR	Tuffaceous arkose	100±
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS Upper	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; UNCONFORMABLE ON HALL FORMATION			
		Sophie Mountain Formation	uKsm	Coarse conglomerate with minor interbeds of siltstone and arenaceous argillite	100±
	JURASSIC AND/ OR CRETACEOUS	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; UNCONFORMABLE ON ELISE FORMATION			
		Map-unit Kqp	Kqp	Quartz-feldspar porphyry	
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; INTRUSIVE INTO ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIONS			
		Nelson Intrusions	JN	Granodiorite; *minor quartz diorite, and diorite*	
		RELATIONSHIP CONTRADICTORY; SEEMS TO BE INTRUSIVE			
		Rossland Monzonite	JNmz	Biotite-hornblende-augite *monzonite; mainly medium grained*	
	JURASSIC Lower and Middle	INTRUSIVE RELATIONSHIP			
		Rossland Group — Hall Formation	lmJhs	Black, soft carbonaceous shale, buff to brown argillaceous sandstone; some siltstone and minor greywacke	300±
		CONFORMABLE(?) CONTACT			
		Rossland Group — Elise Formation	lJev	Flow breccia, massive andesites and basalts, agglomerate, *tuff*, breccia; black, laminated siltstone (lJes); augite porphyry (lJei)	2,150-3,000
		CONFORMABLE(?) AND INTERDIGITATED CONTACT; UNCONFORMABLE ON MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION			
		Rossland Group — Archibald Formation	RJAY	Black, hard, brittle, laminated siltstone, commonly tuffaceous, and arenaceous argillite	900
PALEOZOIC	PENNSYLVANIAN(?)	INTRUSIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH ROSSLAND GROUP, BUT MAY BE COLD INTRUSION			
		Ultramafic Intrusions	mPuM	Serpentinite; some dunite	
		INTRUSIVE CONTACT			
		Mount Roberts Formation	MPmR	Black siltstone and argillaceous quartzite, slate, greywacke, chert, pebble conglomerate, lava flows; limestone (Pmrl); paragneiss (Pmrgn)	1,200-1,500
	CARBONIFEROUS(?)	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN			
		Map unit Cs	MPM	Black argillite, slate, phyllite, minor chert and greenstone; grey to black limestone (Csl)	2,100
	AGE UNKNOWN	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN			
		Gneiss in Bonnington Pluton	ATRsM	Layered granitoid gneiss and amphibolite	
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN			
		Porphyritic leucogranitic rocks	ATRsM lgd	Porphyritic leucogranite	
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN			
		Castlegar Gneiss	ATRsM	Augen gneiss	
		GRADATIONAL CONTACT			
		Trail Gneiss	ATRsM	Amphibolite and grey biotite gneiss, hornblende gneiss, mica schist, aplite, and pegmatite; mylonitized gneiss (pCtgnm)	1,200
		BASE NOT EXPOSED			

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Bird 1 - 5 mineral claims are underlain by intercalated flows and metasediments of the Archibald Formation - Ymir Group, generally striking northwesterly and dipping southwesterly. Complex subsidiary structures are probably present on this western limb of the synclinorium which forms the major structural feature of the Rossland Group in the Bonnington and and Ymir map-areas.

These rocks have been metamorphosed to an assemblage of brown quartz biotite schist, green-and-white banded quartz biotite schist, green-banded biotite quartz feldspar gneiss, and granite gneiss.

Several small areas of granodiorite of the Nelson Batholith (originally referred to as the Bonnington Complex) intrude these sediments. The rocks of the Archibald Formation - Ymir Group are probably quite thin within the claim group, the degree of metamorphism related to the proximity of the underlying batholithic rocks.

The northeastern corner of the group is underlain by augite porphyry flows, breccias, and tuffs of the Elise Formation.

The property geology is illustrated on Figure 2 and on the accompanying geology map which depicts the work completed on the property.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

A number of old workings are present in the vicinity of the claims and at least one of these, located along the lower part of Rover (Snowwater) Creek, is included within the Bird property. Very little is known (i.e., documented in the existing literature) about these workings. The Ophir - Good Hope and the Whitewater properties, however, provide a positive indication of the potential of the property. These two are described briefly below.

Ophir - Good Hope

Workings at this former producer consist of three adits currently covered by two Crown grants enclosed within the southern part of the Bird group. The zones of interest are easterly striking 'fissures' hosted by quartz-mica and quartz-mica-chlorite schists, which exhibit foliations parallel to the quartz veins. The 'veins' are bands and lenses of quartz interbanded with pyritic and siliceous schist together reaching widths of up to three feet. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in the quartz, and free gold is present in oxidized sections of the mineralized zones. Samples collected over narrow widths (2 - 10 inches), taken from the footwall vein in the lowermost (No.3) adit, reported assays of 1.8 oz/ton Au, 2.62 oz/ton Ag, and 1% Cu. Production to 1944 consisted of 50 tons which yielded 89 ounces of gold and 80 ounces of silver.

Whitewater

The Whitewater (Columbia, Snowwater) former producer is situated approximately 2 km southeast of the southeastern corner of the Bird group. Initial work at this property delineated a quartz vein with an attitude of N40°E/60°SE. Values were evidently erratic with some of the better values reported as follows:

Width	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)
66"	.54	.7
50"	.29	1.0
32"	4.08	3.6
30"	.05	.8
float	.37	3.6
float	7.06	37.6
float	.15	1.7
grab (ore bin)	.90	.9
misc. float	3.76	16.3

Considerable effort has been expended in trying to locate the source of the high-grade pyritic quartz float which has a fairly well-defined trend towards the northwest through an overburden-covered area. The source could possibly lie within the Bird claims.

1984 FIELD PROGRAM

In order to futther evaluate the property, two geologists and two prospectors spent one day exploring the claims. The exploration consisted of additional prospecting, geological mapping, and lithogeochemical and silt sampling in an effort to delineate favourable geological strata and thus provide additional criteria for selective grid coverage. Several pyritic shears and quartz veins were sampled and stream silts were collected.

Sample JD-28 (Bird 5) was from a very pyritic gneiss; it returned values of 8 ppb Au, 1370 ppb Ag, 812 ppm As, and 1440 ppm Cu. It was expected that this unit would yield more encouraging gold geochemical values. Nevertheless, additional work is required in order to fully evaluate the potential.

Sample C-15 yielded 12,200 ppb (.356 oz/ton) Au, and 10,200 ppb Ag. This sample was gathered from an 8 cm wide quartz vein disseminated with pyrite and malachite. The host rock is a quartz-biotite gneiss and phyllite, striking north-south and dipping 14°E. The exposed vein strikes 340° and dips 40°SE.

All sample descriptions and analytical results are presented in the Appendix. Map 1 depicts the traverses and sample locations along with the geology.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Four man days were spent exploring the claim group, which is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Archibald Formation - Ymir Group, metamorphosed to an assemblage of schists and gneisses. Several small granodiorite plugs of the Nelson Batholith intrude these sediments.

A very sulphide-rich unit within a biotite gneiss was found on the Bird 5 claim. Unfortunately, samples collected from this unit returned low gold values. Nevertheless, further work is required in order to fully evaluate its potential.

Samples collected from a narrow (8 cm) quartz vein within a quartz-biotite gneiss returned 12,200 ppb Au and 10,200 ppb Ag. By itself, this quartz vein is of passing interest; however, if a quartz stockwork were to be found, then the quartz veining could be of far greater importance. Consequently, further work is required to determine the significance of the veining discovered.

A P P E N D I X

Rock Sample Descriptions

Analytical Techniques

Certificates of Analysis

Summary of Personnel

Summary of Expenditures

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

JD-19	clay, limonitic, from shear zone, fault gouge within argillite, shear strikes 155°, dips 60°S
JD-20	clay, limonitic, from shear zone, within dark grey argillite, limonite staining along joint surfaces; shear strikes 017°, dips 60°E.
JD-21	siltstone, dark greenish-grey, carbonaceous, disseminated pyrite, and pyrite in stringers, limonite staining fracture surfaces, striking 028°, dipping 48°E.
JD-24	quartzite, argillaceous, with 2-4 cm quartz veins from open cut, pyritic, limonite, strike 155°, dip 64°S.
JD-25	siltstone, medium grey, disseminated pyrite, thin bedded, limonite on joints and bedding planes. strike 105°, dip 76°N.
JD-26	siltstone, light greenish-grey, pyritic, abundant limonite staining, well indurated, strike 117°, dip 85°N.
JD-27	biotite gneiss, medium grey, fine disseminated pyrite, limonite along joints.
JD-28	biotite gneiss, medium grey, 25-30% pyrite, limonitic weathered surface, angular boulders.
C-5	green and white banded quartz-biotite gneiss, phyllitic; 8 cm qtz vein, disseminated pyrite, strike 340°, dip 40°SE, minor malachite staining, bedding strike north-south, dip 14°E, old trench.
C-6	float, quartz boulders, 20-25 cm wide, minor disseminated pyrite, massive, white.
C-7	float, quartz containing phlogopite mica, green banded gneiss, float on road cut, subcrop.
C-8	probable subcrop, quartz veining at least .5 m wide, numerous boulders present, massive white quartz, phlogopite mica disseminated throughout along fracture surfaces; quartz occurs within green and white banded gneiss.
C-9	reddish banded micaceous quartz-biotite gneiss, containing two 2 cm quartz veinlets at 280°, dip 60°S, massive.
C-10	rusty weathering micaceous reddish, quartz-biotite gneiss, strike 96°, dip 78°N.
C-11	pit 4m x 3m x 2-3 m deep, wallrock, well banded quartz-biotite gneiss, rusty, bedding 120°, dip 14°SW.
C-12	pit (same as C-11), quartz vein, disseminated pyrite, rusty weathered, strike 157°, dip 74°E.
C-13	very rusty weathering, light grey gneiss (metasediment).

C-14	basalt, massive, hornblende-rich
C-15	quartz-biotite gneiss, relict sedimentary features.
TT-84-106	small shear at 354° within reddish brown micaceous quartz-biotite gneiss.
TT-84-107	black carbonaceous argillite with narrow quartz stringers.
TT-84-108	grey argillite intruded by two Coryell syenite dykes at 165° dip 64°W (biotite, hornblende, feldspar - 60% mafics).
TT-84-109	black carbonaceous argillite, phyllitic.
TT-84-110	rusty weathering, micaceous, deeply weathered gossan (micaceous gneiss?)
TT-84-111	reddish micaceous quartz-mica gneiss.
FC-3	boulder, quartz, containing fragments of phyllite, pyritic, limonitic weathering.
FC-4	silicified phyllite, pyritic, limonitic weathering (chert).

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SAMPLE PREPARATION

Soil and sediment samples are dried and sieved through 80 mesh nylon screen (maximum partlcle size 200 microns).

Rock or drill core samples are crushed to approximately 1/8" in a jaw crusher, riffled to obtain a representative sample, and pulverized to 100 mesh (180 micron particle size).

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FIRE ASSAY/AA METHOD FOR GOLD AND SILVER
PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM

Approximately 1 assay ton of prepared sample is fused with a litharge flux charge to obtain a lead button. The button is cupelled down to a precious metal prill which is then dissolved in aqua regia. The resulting solution is analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotemetry to determine the precious metals.

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ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR BASE METALS

Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe (soluble), Pb, Mn (soluble), Mo, Ni, Ag, Zn

A portion of the prepared sample is digested in hot nitric/perchloric acid mixture, or hot aqua regia (nitric/hydrochloric acids).

Elements are determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

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ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR ARSENIC AND ANTIMONY

A portion of the prepared sample is digested in acid at low temperature. As and Sb are determined with a vapour generation accessory with atomic absorption.

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-302 | Taiga Consultants | Date Nov.9, 1984

Client Project BC-83-2F | Page 1/1

Sample No.		Au ppb	Ag ppb
HC claims	FC-1	4	280
	2	6	210
Bird claims	3	2	180
	4	2	400
AG claims	6	4	40
	7	2	160
	8	8	260

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # from 84-262-B Taiga Date

Client Project BC-83-5 Page 1/1

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
JD-28 (repeated)	10	1880

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-262-A | Taiga Consultants | Date Oct.19, 1984

Client Project BC-83-5 | Page 1/8

Sample No.	Rock	Au ppb	Ag ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm
C-1	Mid	24	70	2	3.2	24
2		10	150	3	1.3	50
3		2	230	3	2.0	34
4		8	140	2	4.2	74
5	Bird	12200	10200	1	0.3	9800
6		6	50	1	-0.1	25
7		-2	20	-1	0.3	6
8		2	40	5	0.8	5
9		-2	50	3	0.5	9
10		4	50	10	1.1	7
11		-2	100	3	0.2	13
12		8	1720	3	0.9	2
13		2	110	-1	0.7	50
14		8	80	3	14.3	68
15		2	120	6	1.7	50
25	CA	4	50	-1	1.5	5
29		2	10	-1	1.7	5
29		-2	20	2	0.7	4
34	Waneta	6	130	14	0.8	34
36		-2	50	4	1.7	51
40		2	140	15	1.8	4
42		2	180	-1	0.3	23
43		2	300	16	1.6	40
44		16	1470	26	1.6	118
45		6	140	9	0.4	56

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-262-A Date

Client Project BC-83-5 Page 4/8

Sample No. Rock		Au ppb	Ag ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm
JD- 1	Violin	-2	40	2	3.0	27
4		-2	10	1	8.3	5
6		-2	20	2	1.0	32
7		4	10	2	4.6	3
8		2	60	14	0.9	114
10		2	30	3	1.3	112
11		4	10	4	0.5	36
12		2	10	5	0.7	46
13		-2	20	3	0.9	63
14		-2	20	-1	0.2	118
15		-2	40	2	0.5	108
16		-2	10	-1	1.1	3
18		8	30	10	0.6	28
19	Bird	4	20	6	0.3	24
20		2	10	-1	0.1	9
21		24	300	2	0.4	360
24		8	110	36	0.4	89
25		2	70	240	0.6	43
26		-2	20	5	0.3	33
27		-2	50	-1	0.6	63
28		8	1370	812	1.0	1440
31	CA	2	10	9	0.8	11
32		2	10	1	0.2	4
33		4	10	1	0.3	3
35		6	10	-1	0.2	24

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-262-A Date

Client Project BC-83-5 Page 6/8

Sample No. Rock		Au ppb	Ag ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm
JD-75	Waneta	-2	10	2	0.9	9
76		-2	30	3	0.7	16
77		4	90	8	1.6	87
78		4	140	-1	1.6	5
79		-2	370	13	3.0	21
80		4	70	18	1.4	20
81		12	650	39	6.8	76
82		2	610	48	1.7	30
83		-2	190	2	3.5	129
85		28	360	158	33.0	22
86		-2	50	3	1.0	36
87		14	860	19	4.2	58
88		4	70	3	1.1	7
89		14	170	3	1.1	22
TT-84-100	Violin	2	-10	-1	0.4	3
101		-2	20	1	0.7	47
102		16	1800	9	1.1	5
103		6	40	4	0.6	21
104		6	100	6	1.1	68
105		4	70	9	1.0	21
106	Bird	2	60	2	1.1	57
107		-2	20	-1	0.4	8
108		-2	30	4	0.4	23
109		4	120	7	0.3	23
110		2	100	13	0.3	47

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-262-A

Date

Client Project BC-83-5

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Sample No. Rock		Au ppb	Ag ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm
TT-84-111	Bird	48	80	11	0.3	87
112	AG	44	180	2	0.5	11
113		8	90	2	0.3	16
114		-2	10	-1	0.3	13
115		-2	-10	1	0.2	7
116		10	210	-1	0.1	40
117		-2	80	-1	0.1	18
118		4	330	3	147.0	43
119	Waneta	8	160	11	1.0	8
129		-2	100	2	0.8	5
130		-2	90	3	0.6	3
132		6	140	-1	0.3	5
134		-2	10	16	0.4	36
135		-2	40	4	0.4	22
136		2	10	6	0.3	16
141		-2	60	20	1.0	29
142		-2	70	3	0.9	24
144		-2	250	24	1.6	23
145		2	130	10	0.6	24
146		2	520	12	0.6	12
147		-2	30	12	0.7	23
149		26	220	214	1.6	91
154		2	260	20	6.5	30
156		4	320	8	1.4	21
157		2	20	-1	0.2	3

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TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-262-B

Date

Client Project BC-83-5

Sample No. Soil		Au ppb	Ag ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm
JD-09	Violin	-2	80	4	0.8	19
17		-2	80	3	0.5	16
22	Bird	16	240	8	1.0	83
23		24	330	19	0.8	138
30	CA	8	120			
34		2	50			
37		-2	90			
41		-2	60			
42	Waneta	-2	60	6	0.8	25
43		4	80	7	1.1	27
44		-2	80	11	1.4	30
46		2	80	10	1.0	32
48		4	70	9	0.8	28
49		-2	110	8	1.1	26
50		2	90	7	1.0	26
51		4	90	10	1.0	26
52		36	90	8	0.9	26
53		2	70	8	0.9	23
62		-2	90	4	0.6	20
TT-84-SS 1	Violin	8	260	8	1.1	36
2	AG	-2	170			
3		624	320			
4		-4	100			
5		-2	110			
6		2	110			

14, 2235 - 30th Avenue N.E., Calgary, Alberta T2E 7C7
(403) 276-8668 Telex 03-821172 CGY

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Field	Time
J. W. Davis, P.Geol. 116 MacEwan Drive N.W. Calgary, Alta. T3K 2P7	September 16, 1984
C. H. Aussant, P.Geol. 31 Templebow Way N.E. Calgary, Alta. T1Y 5B5	September 16, 1984
Fred Cook Brabant Lake LaRonge, Saskatchewan	September 16, 1984
Tim Termuende Wild Horse Farm Fort Steele, B.C. V0B 1N0	September 16, 1984

Office

C. H. Aussant, P.Geol.

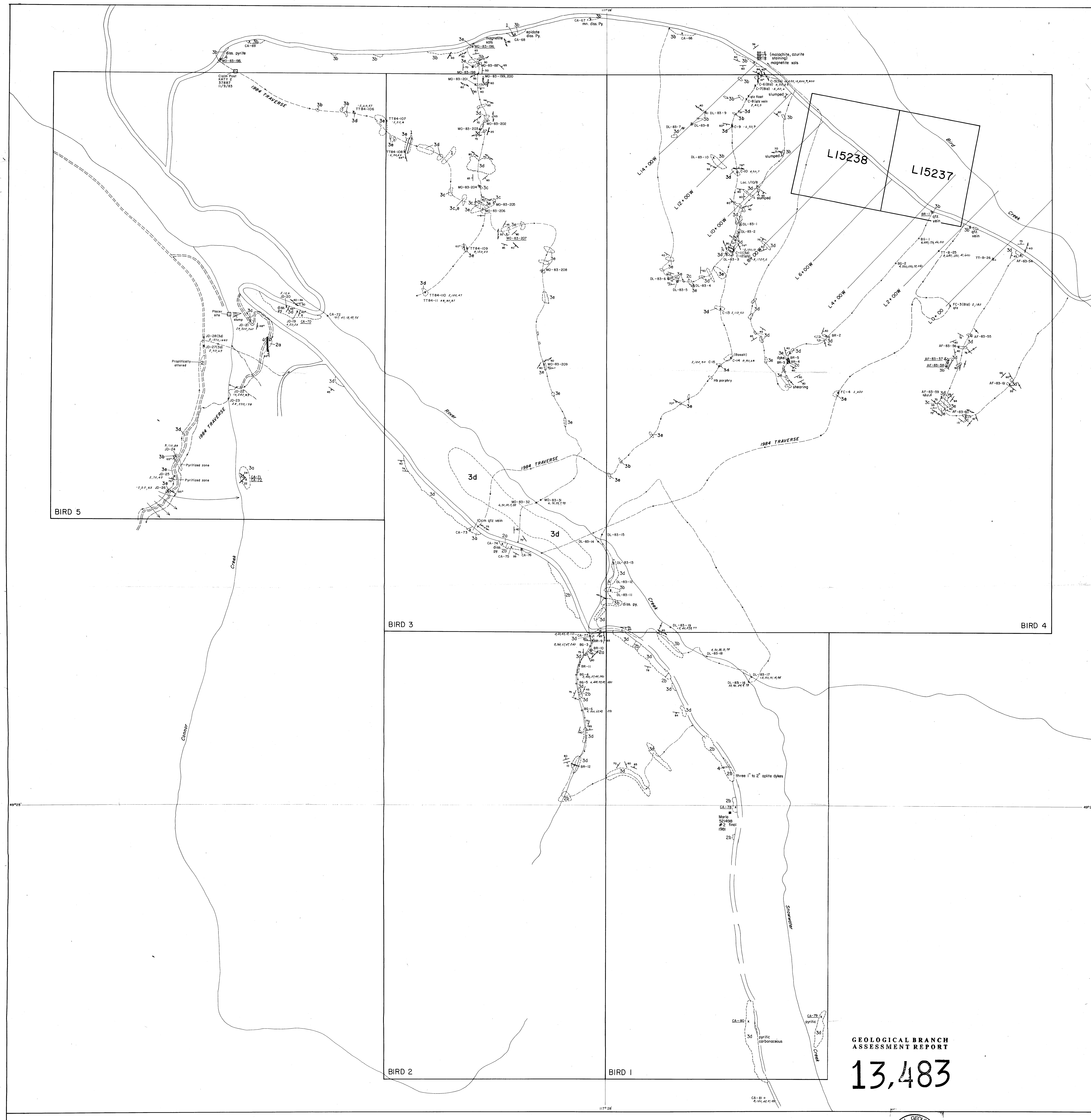
J. W. Davis, P.Geol.

E. J. Barnett (secretarial)
#103, 324 - 2nd Ave. N.E.
Calgary, Alberta T2E 0E4

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Bird 1 – 5 Mineral Claims
Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia

Pre-Field Preparation			$ 184.22
Field Personnel			
Project Supervisor	1 day @ $325/diem	325.00	
Project Geologist	1 day @ $250/diem	250.00	
Senior Prospector	1 day @ $220/diem	220.00	
Junior Propsector	1 day @ $145/diem	145.00	940.00
Transportation & Travel			
truck rental, disposable supplies, equipment rental, fuel, travel expenses, mob & demob (pro rata)			386.36
Field Accommodations	4 man days @ $40/diem		160.00
Geochemical Analyses			
rock samples (Au/Ag/As/Sb/Cu)	25 @ $17.80/ea	445.00	
silt samples (Au/Ag/As/Sb/Cu)	2 @ $15.85/ea	31.70	476.70
Miscellaneous			
maps, reproductions, telephone, courier			45.17
Post-Field Compilation			
report writing, data compilation, drafting, secretarial			550.00
		TOTAL	$ 2,742.45



117°28'
49°25'
BIRD 1
BIRD 2
BIRD 3
BIRD 4
BIRD 5
L15238
L15237
Bird Creek
Rover Creek
Connor Creek
Snowwater Creek
1984 TRAVERSE
L14+00W
L12+00W
L10+00W
L8+00W
L6+00W
L4+00W
L2+00W
L0+00
Claim Post
KATY 2
37887
11/9/83
diss. pyrite
MO-83-195
CA-69
CA-67
mn. diss. Py.
CA-66
CA-68
epidote
diss. Py.
magnetite
xals
MO-83-196
MO-83-197
MO-83-198
MO-83-199, 200
MO-83-201
MO-83-202
MO-83-203
MO-83-204
MO-83-205
MO-83-206
MO-83-207
MO-83-208
MO-83-209
TT84-106
-2,60,57
TT84-107
-2,20,6
TT84-108
-2,30,22
TT84-109
4,120,23
TT84-110 2,100,47
TT84-11 48,80,87
BR-6
BR-7
BR-8
(malachite, azurite staining)
magnetite xals
C-5(3b) 12,200,10,200,9,800
C-6(Bld) 6,50,25
C-7(Bld) -2,20,6
slumped
qtz float
C-8 (qtz vein
2,40,5
C-9 -2,50,9
C-10 4,50,7
Loc. 1/10/8
DL-83-1
DL-83-2
DL-83-3
DL-83-4
DL-83-5
DL-83-6
DL-83-7
DL-83-8
DL-83-9
DL-83-10
C-11(3d)
C-12(qtz)
-2,100,13
8,1720,2
C-13 2,110,50
(Basalt)
C-14 8,80,68
2,120,50 C-15
Hb porphry
dyke
BR-1
qtz. vein
BR-2
BR-3
BR-4
BR-5
shearing
BG-1
6,550,156,46,310
BG-2
4,550,250,72,240
TT-B-25
8,680,130,41,600
TT-B-26
AF-83-54
AF-83-55
AF-83-56
AF-83-57
AF-83-58
AF-83-59
a,b,c,d
AF-83-60
AF-83-61
FC-3(Bld) 2,180
qtz
FC-4 2,400
JD-19
4,20,24
JD-20
2,10,9
JD-21
24,300,360
JD-22
16,240,83
JD-23
24,330,138
JD-24
8,110,89
JD-25
2,70,43
JD-26
-2,20,23
JD-27(3d)
2,50,63
JD-28(3d)
8,1370,1440
CA-70
CA-72
160,40,18,48,94
Placer site
slump
diss. py
Proplitically altered
Pyritized zone
CA-71
CA-72
MO-83-31
6,70,35,7,98
MO-83-32
6,50,30,5,88
10cm qtz vein
CA-73
CA-74
diss. py.
CA-75
CA-76
DL-83-11
DL-83-12
DL-83-13
DL-83-14
DL-83-15
diss. py.
DL-83-16
22,90,29,9,78
DL-83-17
<2,50,81,16,94
DL-83-18
4,50,28,10,79
DL-83-19
<2,40,279,77
CA-77
8,20,45,18,110
BG-3
8,560,67,47,240
BR-9
BR-10
BR-11
BG-4
2,400,57,45,240
BG-5
6,400,53,33,280
BG-6
4,500,62,48,290
BR-12
three 1" to 2" aplite dykes
CA-78
Marla
521498
#2 final
1981
CA-79
pyritic
CA-80
pyritic
carbonaceous
CA-81
8,120,42,21,182

1 Coryell Intrusion - biotite monzonite

2 Nelson Intrusions - granodiorite
  a fine-grained b medium- to coarse-grained c dyke

3 Archibald Formation - Ymir Group
  a granite gneiss
  b green-and-white banded, chloritic, quartz-feldspar, quartz-biotite gneiss; relict sedimentary features
  c quartz-biotite-chlorite schist
  d reddish brown, micaceous, weakly metamorphosed metasediments (argillite and quartzite), gneissic banding, relict sedimentary features
  e siltstone with very fine-grained quartzite bands; argillite

4 Shear zone (biotite schist, chloritic)

quartz vein
bedding
jointing
foliation
trench
x rock sample location
o silt sample location
160,120,42,21,182 rock/silt sample results
Au (ppb), Ag (ppb), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm), Zn (ppm)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,483

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST CLAUDE H. AUSSANT ALBERTA

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA C. H. AUSSANT FELLOW

REX SILVER MINES LTD.	
BIRD 1-5 CLAIMS GEOLOGY MAP	
DATE AUGUST, 1983	NTS 82 F/6
PROJECT BC-83-2	MAPPED/ DRAWN BY C. AUSSANT
SCALE 1:5000	0 50 100 150 200 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP 1